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Savage Rioting In New Delhi

SITUATION REPORTED TO BE OUT OF CONTROL

(By DOON CAMPBELL, REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

New Delhi, Sept. 7.—Indian and Gurkha troops tonight patrolled the streets of New Delhi, seat of the new Dominion Government of India, where savage communal rioting and hooliganism broke out in the last 12 hours.

Among the sights I saw in a tour of the city today were: A human body being consumed on a bonfire; tongas (horse-drawn carriages) ablaze in the middle of the main road; flames licking the yellow paint off a Mosque and veiled Moslem women queuing up for sanctuary at a police station.

In one police station a 16-year-old Moslem lay with a smashed skull beside three other corpses.

Tonight, apart from sporadic hit and run incidents, the situation was under control of military and police, who had already made clear with rifle fire their determination to stamp out the outbreak.

Sikhs have been prohibited from carrying their swords, worn as religious symbols, in the streets of Delhi for the next ten days, under an order issued by the District Magistrate.

Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, with Sahdar Baldev Singh, Sikh Defence Minister, toured the disturbed areas during the day.

There is an element of panic in some areas, where citizens are not quite sure who is fighting who, or who is the aggressor. They just barricade themselves in their homes, and hope for the best.—Reuter

NO TELEPHONES

London, Sept. 7.—The Exchange Telegraph correspondent reported from New Delhi today that the situation appeared to be out of control and was deteriorating rapidly, with 12 persons officially dead and the telephone system broken down completely.

The Exchange Telegraph said Moslems crowded behind locked doors throughout the city and that every shop owned by a Moslem in Connaught Place had been looted.

The correspondent said six corpses could be seen from his office window, lying untouched in the street in what apparently constituted Sikh vengeance for the Lahore massacres.

The correspondent also said he saw Moslems being burned alive early today, reminiscent of the great massacre of Calcutta a year ago. He said Mr Gandhi's arrival was awaited with great impatience with the hope that peace would be restored.—United Press.

TROOPS ON PATROL

New Delhi, Sept. 7.—Trucks loaded with green-uniformed Indian troops with cocked automatic rifles patrolled the main streets of the European section of New Delhi tonight after Hindu-Moslem rioting and looting broke out, leaving at least six dead. The District Magistrate told the United Press he anticipated a declaration of martial law in the British-built city, which had remained practically untouched in the fierce religious clashes until today because of its large American and British population.

200 Injured In Soccer Stand Collapse

Bombay, Sept. 7.—Two hundred spectators, among them women and children, were injured, 45 of them seriously, when a wooden stand collapsed at a football ground here tonight.

The police charged with lathis against demonstrators after the incident.

The accident occurred five minutes after the interval of the quarter final of the Western-Indian premier football tournament—the Invers Cup—between the Staffordshire Regiment and Mohan Bagan, crack Indian team of Calcutta.

The match was watched by a record crowd of 12,000. Thousands of disappointed spectators later demonstrated noisily at the football committee's headquarters near the ground, demanding that the day's proceeds be given to the victims.

The announcement that the replay of the match would be free did not satisfy the demonstrators, who tore up flower beds and caused other damage.

The police dispersed the crowd with lathis charge.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Workers' Tenements

THE proposals of the Hongkong Chinese Manufacturers' Union to construct 2,000 dwellings for workers spotlight once again the plight of the labourer and skilled worker with regard to living accommodation in this Colony. Prime interest in the housing problem has, up to now, been centred on the needs of the minority, largely because they represent the more articulate section of the community, and also because the actual loss of better-class property in consequence of the war was greater than that suffered in the tenement areas. It must also be appreciated that the so-called depressed classes of Chinese have always displayed a willingness to live in overcrowded surroundings, thereby, in some measure, contributing to their pitiful existence. Large families and the clan code of hospitality, as well as the principal tenant system, have inevitably converted what were "respectable" tenements into squalid slums. This situation prevailed before the war, and it is not surprising that the problem, requiring as many, if not more, people to cram themselves into fewer tenements. Moreover, the conditions under which tens of thousands are living today are not only unhealthy, but, in some cases, are a menace to life. In the past, families have been crowded into small, dark, and damp rooms, with no ventilation, and with no light. The situation is a disgraceful one, and it is a shame that it should have persisted for so long. The Hongkong Chinese Manufacturers' Union has taken a noble and commendable step in proposing to build 2,000 dwellings for workers. This is a great contribution to the solution of the housing problem in this Colony. The Government should take prompt action to support the Union's proposals. It should provide the necessary land and financial assistance to enable the Union to carry out its plan. The workers of Hongkong deserve better living conditions, and the Government has a duty to provide them with adequate housing. The Union's proposals are a model of what should be done for the workers of other parts of the world. They should be studied and followed as a guide to the solution of the housing problem everywhere.

Grimthorpe Miners Defy Leaders: Refuse To Return To Work

Grimthorpe, Yorkshire, Sept. 7.—Britain today heard the grim news that the mining community of this little south Yorkshire town had voted against a return to work in the nation's worst coal strike since the war.

Defying a unanimous "go back" call from their own area union, this Grimthorpe men reached this decision by a show of hands majority after a three-hour meeting that had been hoped to end a dispute involving nearly 70,000 sympathy-striking miners in 54 pits—half the south Yorkshire coalfield.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Tom Williams, who attended the meeting, immediately condemned the decision as "very regrettable in view of the factors involved"—an evident reference

to the fact that the strike has already cost Britain over 350,000 tons of coal.

After the vote speculation centred on whether the sympathy strikers would continue to support the Grimthorpe miners in view of yesterday's call by the Yorkshire area council of the miners' union, urging an immediate resumption.

Observers believed that the council's action in appointing a three-man fact-finding committee to investigate the Grimthorpe men's grievances as soon as they went back to work might have cut the ground from under their feet.

Hopes of a settlement, which relaxed yesterday, were founded on the view that the men would accept this plan in the belief that

the committee—which included two miners with practical experience of coalface working—would prove them right in refusing to work on an extra two feet "slit" per shift.

The Grimthorpe strike, which started a month ago when 140 men at the coalface rejected the extra work plan ordered by a joint committee of the National Coal Board and the Mineworkers' Union and were joined by about 2,000 other workers in the same pit, has already slowed down Britain's vital textile, engineering and steel industries, severely hitting the export trade.

Three thousand industrial firms and 100,000 homes in Yorkshire are faced with gas cuts, while 50,000 Yorkshire men and women are threatened with part-time employment.—Reuter.

14 Arrests In Connection With Plot To Bomb London

Paris, Sept. 7.—Fourteen persons were under arrest today as the French police continued to round up suspects in the alleged plot by the Stern Gang to bomb London in retaliation for the return of the Exodus 1947 refugees to Germany.

Two of those arrested were Americans: Rabbi Baruch Korff of New York City, who recently announced plans by his "political action committee for free Palestine" to institute a parachute invasion of the Holy Land, and Reginald G. M. Gilbert, originally of Birmingham, England, but an American citizen.

Korff, Gilbert and Mrs Judith Rosenberg, 23, of Hungary, were taken into custody yesterday at Trousseau le Noble airport here as they prepared to take off in a private plane laden with "training" notices that they allegedly planned to drop over London.

The police believed the leaflet raid was to have been followed up with an actual bombing raid on London. Half a dozen home-made bombs, made from fire-extinguisher casings, were seized, along with two alleged Sternists identified only as Jacques and Olga, at an apartment in the Paris working quarter.

The identity of the others arrested and the charges against them were not revealed by the police, but Jean David, an assistant to the Minister of the Interior, announced that the police were looking for persons implicated through papers found in the homes of those arrested at the airport.

David indicated that other arrests were anticipated.

The plot was unofficially linked to the recent discoveries of large arms caches in the Paris area, in which members of the Stern Gang and Irqan Zval Leumi were implicated.

A Ministry of the Interior official said Rabbi Korff and his aides had been under surveillance for some time. At his headquarters in the Hotel Crillon here on Friday the Rabbi announced that he had made an official request to the French government to be allowed to use France as a base of operations for his parachute invasion of Palestine by European Jews. He was received by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jean le Tournoux, who abruptly turned down the request.

Rabbi Korff, pointing to the recent letter bomb explosion in the London Post Office, told newspapermen at that time that if the Exodus 1947 Jews were forced to land in Hamburg, "London will become a more dangerous place to live in than Palestine."

Ten thousand leaflets were taken from the Rabbi and his aides by policemen who, disguised as mechanics, swarmed around his plane as he was about to take off for London. The leaflets said in part:

"THIS IS A WARNING"

"This is a warning. Your government has plunged the Crown of His Majesty in Jewish blood and soiled it with Arab oil. Your Government has violated all articles of the Palestine mandate and international law and has invaded our country.

"We will carry war to the very heart of the Empire. We will strike with all the bitterness and anger of our servitude and our slavery. We are ready to fight today in a war of liberation to avoid a war of slavery tomorrow. Call your sons and daughters back from Palestine now. Otherwise you risk never seeing them again."

No specific charges have yet been placed against the alleged plotters, who were held incommunicado. Under French law, they can be held for 48 hours without charges, without lawyers and without notification to the Embassies of their native countries.

The Jews were believed to have been trapped on the basis of information furnished to the Ministry of the Interior by what the French press called a "mysterious personage well informed about the activities of Jewish organisations in France."—United Press.

Peace-Loving Russia

STALIN EULOGISES

London, Sept. 7.—Premier Joseph Stalin, describing Russia as "a great peace-loving power" charged today that unspecified "agents of imperialism are trying in some way or other to provoke a new war."

In a message of greeting to Moscow on the occasion of its 800th anniversary today the Soviet leader said that it was "no wonder" provocateurs were at work, because "for the imperialists, war is a most profitable thing."

Stalin's 900-word eulogy of the capital termed it as the rallying point for "all peace-loving peoples under the banner of peace" and "herald of the movement of toiling humanity for liberation from capitalist slavery."

The Russian capital got a beautiful Indian summer day for its 800th anniversary birthday present, Radio Moscow reported.

ICE CREAM POPULAR

The broadcast said 14,000 ice cream vendors and mobile lunch counters did lively business, moving through streets and squares thronged with hundreds of thousands of people.

Hands played in all squares, and Gorky Street, which leads to the huge Dynamo stadium, was bedecked with pennants of various Soviet sports societies.

Open air concerts were held in the afternoon, throughout Moscow with an orchestra playing from specially built platforms. A huge streamer carried the slogan, "Long live Moscow, Capital of the USSR."

Moscow received gifts from Paris, Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Sofia, Warsaw and Bangkok.—United Press.

FIRST JEWISH REFUGEE SHIP DOCKS AT HAMBURG

Warning To Passengers

Hamburg, Sept. 7.—In dead silence, the Ocean Vigour, with the first of the three shiploads of 4,350 Exodus Jews, glided out of a mist and docked at Hamburg's almost deserted quayside today.

Just before she docked, the Jews, on board were told that an hour's grace had been granted them as from tomorrow's landing time. In that hour they must make up their minds whether or not to land peacefully. If they do not begin to move within that time, the British will use force.

The disembarkation, expected at dawn today but held up by thick fog in the Elbe, was postponed until tomorrow so that the Jews could be taken to the two prepared camps near Luebeck the same day.

There was still no definite indication tonight that the Jews would or would not land quietly, but observers in Hamburg expect no further excitement before tomorrow.

ONE-DAY STRIKE

Hamburg, Sept. 7.—About 40,000 Jews in the United States Zone of Germany will stage a one-day strike tomorrow in protest to the British Government and the United Nations over the sending of the "Exodus" Jews to Hamburg, the British News Service in the Zone said tonight.

Mr David Treger, President of the Jewish Central Committee, handed a protest to the American Military Government of Bavaria, for forwarding to the British Government and the United Nations, the News Service said.

"The brutal and inhuman treatment on board the ships surpasses all the barbarism of the Middle Ages and can only be compared with the cruelties of the Hitler regime," the protest declared.

"The British Government has destroyed the last hope that there is a better and more humane world out of the defeat of Germany."—Reuter.

pair of shoes. Slogans on streamers along the quays were "Exodus—mark of shame for British democracy," "We shall open the barred gates of Palestine," and "Down with Bevin terror in Palestine."—United Press.

SILENT ARRIVAL

The Empire Rival passed Cuxhaven at 3.30 p.m. local time. There was no reported movement up to that time by the Runnymede Park, the third of the ships which had brought the Jews from Port de Bouc, in Southern France, after their refusal to go ashore there.

As the Ocean Vigour drew near to the quay, several hundred Jewish men, women and children emerged from the holds and filed quietly on to the deck, there they lined the rails and gazed silently at the small group of British officials waiting there. The strange silence, broken by the voices of the children from the snips.

British troops and officials had been standing by all night, expecting the disembarkation to begin before 6 a.m. but the fog had reduced visibility to 20 yards.—Reuter.

BEVIN BURNT IN EFFIGY

Belsen, Sept. 7.—With the burning in effigy of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, and the shouting of anti-British slogans, some 10,000 Jews at this displaced camp today protested against the British decision to bring 4,500 Jews aboard three ships to Germany.

The demonstration was organised by the central committee of the liberated Jews in the British zone with headquarters at Belsen and the committee's president Josef Rosenzweig, addressed the crowd.

Long before the protest meeting started at the camp's "freedom square" groups of Jewish men, women and children marched up in military fashion carrying placards and streamers denouncing the British government.

Attached to a straw dummy representing the British Foreign Secretary was a British flag with a black swastika superimposed. The dummy was fully clothed down to a

More Fascist Demonstrations In London

London, Sept. 7.—Mounted police were out in the East End of London tonight to break up clashes between Communists and the British League of Ex-Servicemen—which is said to include former members of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union of Fascists.

On horseback, in lorries and on foot the police converged on Ridley Road in Hackney, scene of regular Sunday night meetings of the League, which have resulted for the past month in stone-throwing, fireworks and knuckle-duster fighting and subsequent arrests and injuries. Motor-cycle patrol men were ready to rush reinforcements and a "Black Maria" was parked ready.

Although many supporters and opponents of the League were present when the police ordered the meeting to close down, most of the unwieldy crowd had been attracted by reports of previous meetings. Tonight the police took no chances. Immediately the meeting started the speakers' platform was cordoned off.

The crowd afterwards moved along to a nearby Communist meeting, but the police broke it up too, a few minutes later after there had been cries of "We Want Mosley" and counter cheers of "Down With Fascism."

Mounted police rode into the densely packed crowds. Spasmodic fist fights broke out and at least six persons were arrested.—Reuter.

Two-Party Greek Government Formed

Athens, Sept. 7.—The new two-party Greek Government under the premiership of 87-year-old veteran Liberal statesman, Dr Themistocles Sophoulis, was sworn in here tonight. There are 24 Ministers and one Under-Secretary of State in the new cabinet.

Nine portfolios and the Under-Secretaryship of State, as well as the premiership, go to the Liberals, who hold the following posts: Premiership, Justice, National Economy, Supply, Public Works, Merchant Navy, Public Order, Air, Health, Posts and Telegraphs. Thirteen of the Cabinet posts go to the Populists and their leader, Dr Constantinos Tzafaris, becomes Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister. The formation of this Government ended one of the most serious

political crises in post-war Greece. Patient negotiations to this end under American advice started a week ago when Mr L. Henderson, head of the United States State Department's office of Near Eastern Affairs arrived.

The discussions have achieved what is called here as "historical understanding" between the two parties, which have been opposing one another ever since 1920.

Concessions from both parties have ended in agreement of a moderate policy, which has been welcomed by all sections of public opinion, except the Communists. Their reaction is to describe the new cabinet as a "democratic shop window of American imperialism."

The Populists on their side have made concessions of agreeing to extend leniency to guerrillas by offering amnesty to those who lay down their arms and of agreeing to dis-

armament of rightwing armed groups.

The Liberals, on their part, have agreed that if such policy should fail ruthless action should be taken against the Communists for fostering armed rebellion.

The new Government plans immediate commencement of a large programme of public works, which will absorb unemployed in the countryside and give means of a decent livelihood to armistice guerrillas.

Such policy is intended to lessen Communist influences over the hard-worked working classes and peasantry.

The new Government hopes, it is believed, that its policy of moderation at home will eliminate the criticism which it assumes have hampered Greece's western allies in fighting Greece's support in dealing with the Slav bloc.—Reuter.

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International Legal Theories Evolved At Nuremberg

THE final verdict upon Nuremberg will no doubt be passed in the distant future; it will be the verdict of history. What we can do at the present time is, in quietude, to discuss some of the important matters upon which the verdict of history may finally rest.

I say "in quietude" for at Nuremberg we had movie cameras, and brilliant lighting, and 250 press representatives from one country alone; and in all those circumstances it was a little difficult to realise that it was a trial at all comparable with the kind of trial with which we are familiar in Great Britain.

There was a great body of opinion which said it was a mistake to have the trial at all. Nobody appears to doubt the power and the right of victorious belligerents to set up a court, because that would be easily demonstrated. For example, in the Treaty of Versailles, the famous Article 227 was inserted providing that the Kaiser should be brought to trial. Although it was never put into effect, the provision was there, and it was put into the Treaty expressly on the ground that international morality should be vindicated.

Right Of Victors

It would be easy to prove from the jurisprudence of almost every country that the right of the victorious belligerent to set up a court, to try the defeated enemy, could not be challenged. But people say: "We doubt its wisdom." And those who doubt its wisdom suggest that the court should be set up on the ground that the crime charged against the defendants was so notorious, had been so openly and publicly committed, that to hold a trial was a farce.

As day succeeded day during that long-drawn-out 12 months, that feeling grew in power and intensity, and its proponents said: "The proper way to deal with these men is by executive action," which, in plain terms, means that they should have been shot out of hand.

The opposing view was: "It is a wise and prudent and necessary thing to hold this trial. It may vindicate international law and may, possibly, if it is done wisely and properly, ultimately be the cornerstone in the house of peace."

My own view is that it was wise and right and expedient, and indeed essential, that the trial should be held. History would have passed a very adverse verdict upon any country that had taken people and shot them without trial. After all, the principle of the law of England is that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty, and the view that men could be shot without trial, whatever their alleged crimes might have been, would, in my opinion, savour far too much of the Nazi doctrine itself to have any wide commendation to reasonable people.

Nazi Atrocities

AGAIN, during the war years, credible information reached the Allied governments of barbarities and atrocities, particularly in the occupied countries, about which the Allies could do nothing. When the trial was held, I think it sober language to say that there never was such a record in the history of the world of inhumanity and cruelty and barbarity. Never. I can certainly say that, speaking for myself, and having listened to every word of the evidence and heard it delivered.

Moreover, the feeling which was evoked in the occupied countries is something of which we in Britain have really no adequate conception. In the occupied countries, where they knew of women and children hounded into a church which was then burnt over their heads, and horrors of that kind, there was such a wave of feeling, such a call and a cry for retribution, that it was essential, unless worse should befall, that it should be guided into proper channels. It was by this trial that that harmonising influence was brought about; otherwise there would, in my judgment, have been a perfect blood-bath throughout Europe.

Finally, it was important for international law that the trial should be held to vindicate the law, and to make it known how and hereafter that for crime in the international sphere there shall ultimately be punishment.

The main point on which true criminals will fasten will be, this: was it a fair trial? That is the only

thing defendants are really entitled to ask. That is the only thing they can ask in Britain. They cannot ask to have particular judges on the Bench; all they are entitled to ask is that they should be tried in accordance with justice.

I will not develop the theme that this was a fair trial. It certainly was. The indictment, which was a long indictment, was translated into German and served upon each one of the defendants 30 days before the trial. They had 30 days to ponder the indictment. The Tribunal arranged for the best German counsel to defend them. The defendants selected their own counsel and they said: "I would like Mr. So-and-so from Hamburg; I would like Mr. So-and-so from Berlin," and wherever he could be found he was assigned, and paid and housed and looked after by the Tribunal, because the defendants had nothing.

With regard to their documents, the Tribunal made it a rule that no document should be used in the whole of those 12 months' proceedings which was not first translated into the German language and of which copies were not supplied to the defendants. So nothing was done in the trial without their full knowledge.



The defendants said: "We would like to call witnesses." "Very well, call your witnesses. Where are they? Give us their names, tell us where they are to be found and we will bring them here." And at great cost and in great trouble, witnesses were brought from all over Europe in order that they might speak and testify for the defence. In the cases where a man could not be brought, they were permitted to send a list of interrogatories, or questions, to which answer was made.

So the whole trial proceeded upon that footing, that they should have the fullest opportunity of making their defence—and indeed, they did. The first international theory of supreme importance which evolved from the trial is that the waging, initiation and preparation of aggressive war is declared to be a crime. I will not go into great technical detail about it. These things will be debated by the international lawyers of generations, and every society and every organ that deals with law will continue to write about it. The waging, the preparation, the taking part in aggressive war is an international crime.

I advise everyone to read the four documents, one of November 1937 and the other three of May, August and November 1939, when Hitler called his chiefs together to tell them at length what he was going to do. They were "Top Secret," but they are now public. They were so secret that they said in one document: "I cannot even discuss this in the Cabinet. I have called you here." A Lieutenant Colonel Hasbuck took careful notes.

Documents

WHY they were ever preserved has been a mystery to me. One of the interesting features of this trial is why the Germans persisted in saving all their documents. They went to incredible lengths to do it. They hid them in salt mines, where they were discovered by the invading armies; they hid them in every conceivable place where they thought they could never be detected; but one thing they could not bring themselves to do was to burn them.

I must not exaggerate this, but I think Jodl had a diary of daily events of considerable length. Frank, the Governor-General of Poland, kept a diary in which he recorded important events in the frankest possible detail. One sentence in his diary addressed to his colleagues which was quoted against him was: "Gentlemen, you realise that we are all on President Roose-

... by the
Hon. Mr JUSTICE BIRKETT

A member of the
Nuremberg International
War Crimes Tribunal

well's list of war criminals, and I have the honour to be war criminal Number One." Nobody thought of destroying the diary.

When the legal theory evolved at Nuremberg that aggressive war is a crime is discussed, the fact should always be kept in mind that there never was any doubt on the evidence that all the acts of Germany, from the invasion of Austria onwards, were aggressive war. None whatever.

All will remember our feelings in Britain when Mr Chamberlain flew to Munich, when the threat of war lay over the world. Austria had gone; Czechoslovakia was now going. The documents that I have referred to set the whole plan out with a time-table. Austria first; then, after an interval, Czechoslovakia; then, after an interval, Poland. It is all written there in 1937. So never doubt that it was aggressive.

Czechoslovakia

IN 1938 Czechoslovakia, according to the plan, was to be taken. Mr Chamberlain flew to Germany to try to make a settlement, and the pact of Munich was entered into. The exact date of the pact of Munich was September 20, 1938, and that date is really rather important. Mr Chamberlain came back—I am not criticising Mr Chamberlain, I am merely recording history—and brought the decisive piece of paper, and said: "We have plucked freedom out of the nettle, danger, and spoke to the crowds in Downing Street from the window believing it all. Hitler is all said—and there was the piece of paper." There are never going to war any more.

A very few days later—Hitler sent a message to Kettel, the defendant Kettel who sat there in the dock, and said: "I want to know what forces I will require for the complete subjugation of Bohemia and Moravia, the part of Czechoslovakia into which we have not entered." And on October 11, 1938, about 12 days after Mr Chamberlain came home, Kettel sent the answer, stating the forces needed, and on October 21 there is the German directive.

Pact Of Paris

THE Kellogg-Brand Pact of 1928, upon which the Tribunal founded its judgment, was signed by 63 nations, including Germany and Japan, and they were all agreed in outlawing war, on the ground that it was no solution of international difficulties.

The League of Nations and international committees have been branding aggressive war as a crime for years and years, and after 1928 every leader in Germany knew that if Germany attacked a defenceless neighbour without warning, that was aggressive war. And how can it be said to be unjust? Is anybody going to say that Ribbentrop did not know that the Pact of Paris had outlawed war? Of course he did; Goering did. There are plenty of German documents which bear this out.

The view of the Tribunal took was that the view in 1928 had said that aggressive war was illegal, and if, in view of that, the illegality were committed, then the Tribunal said it was a crime. I have no doubt that the verdict of history will be that the Tribunal was wise and right to say so. If they had not, the international law was really not worth the paper it was written on. It was time that the nations of this world, instead of always indulging in pious hopes and pious resolutions, in this world have agreed that war, as an aggressive thing, not as a defensive thing, is outside the pale of international relations. People embark upon it at their peril.

The second legal theory evolved at Nuremberg was that international

law affects foreign States but it also affects individuals and the individual cannot claim immunity for acts he himself has committed. It was elaborated in some detail in the judgment. Aggressive war is a crime; those who take part in its waging or its initiation are personally responsible.

There is nothing new about that; it has been the practice. A very great case was in the United States Supreme Court, *ex parte Quirin*, where the Chief Justice reviewed the whole of the American law making it absolutely plain that they have always, in their military courts, adopted the view of individual responsibility.

The third point was the defence that the individual was acting under superior orders—"I was ordered to do this, and I had no opportunity but to obey." The court said that may be a mitigation but is never a defence.

These were the three main theories evolved at Nuremberg. In what was called the Group Criminality—the political leaders—the Tribunal limited its judgment, because it was repugnant to convict as members of a criminal group 2,000,000 whom they had never seen, or of whom they had only seen a representative or two, or to invoke criminal legislation and criminal sanctions against them.

Test Of History

IN conclusion, the Charter was, of course, the law which governed the Tribunal. Whatever the private theories of the judges may have been, they were compelled to follow the Charter. But the submission was, and I think it is right, that the Charter did not contain an arbitrary selection of law, but it was merely law that had been established there because it was existing international law.

But, as it stands, it applies only to the enemy. One could not, for example, bring before that court, say, the Soviet Union because of what they did in Finland, or because of what they did in Poland. You could not bring the United States of America, or indeed Britain, to judgment for dropping the atomic bomb on Japan. It does not apply.

If it continues to apply only to the enemy, then I think the verdict of history may be against Nuremberg. What is really needed is that, after this start—if I may say it with great respect and modesty, this very fine start—the United Nations should build upon it a code that is applied not merely to the enemy but to all. And if that is done then I believe that Nuremberg will stand the test of history, and may indeed be the cornerstone in that House of Peace to which every loyal and true citizen aspires.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

EVERY day I find it more and more difficult to believe in Burmese names. Are they not sent out by some playful news agency?

Mr U Nu, millionaire Burmese industrialist, is in Manchester to buy prams. Obviously one of the trade U Nuys, vouchers jolly Jack Hopkins, with a light laugh, a glance at the Rangoon telephone directory reveals such names as Mi Tin Hat, U Paw Suka, Thik Soop, U Mut Tut Tut.

Strike news
THE snodger-operatives who struck in protest against a new manager's Oxford accent were joined today by whelver-makers and brofflers, who came out in sympathy. A Cabinet Minister warned them in a speech that if we could not export sufficient whelves we could not hope to import sufficient fuffles. This annoyed the kong-varnishers, who they came out in sympathy with the snodger-operatives. We are now taking up over to Miss Rowena Gawkhampston's arrangement of Giltanmili's "Fifth Over Tierni dei Fucgo," an attempt to integrate music in terms of smells, with the aid of a commentary spoken through

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



FACTS

An electrical attachment for typewriters that counts the words as they are typed has been patented.

Among new electrical applications for the farm is a device that cleans a dozen eggs at one time.

A coin mechanism has been devised to control the radio in guest rooms in hotels.

The earth is nearest the sun in January and farthest away in July.

Arizona's Painted Desert, a stretch of vividly banded earth of yellow, red, magenta and mauve sands beneath an azure sky, extends for 300 miles along the Little Colorado River.

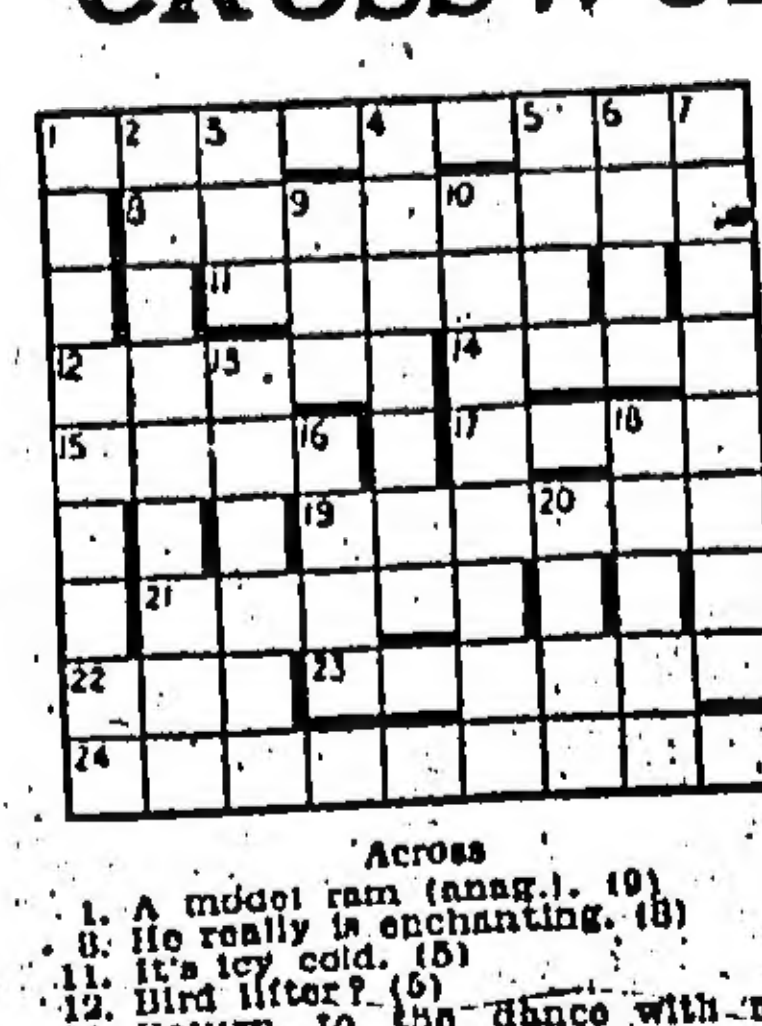
The U.S. Office of Education says "about one-third of the fires extinguished by municipal fire departments could be put out with hand extinguishers."

Fish are not inclined to bite luminous lures. They are likely to be repelled by their strange appearance.

Hides are the most important by-product obtained in the meat-packing industry.

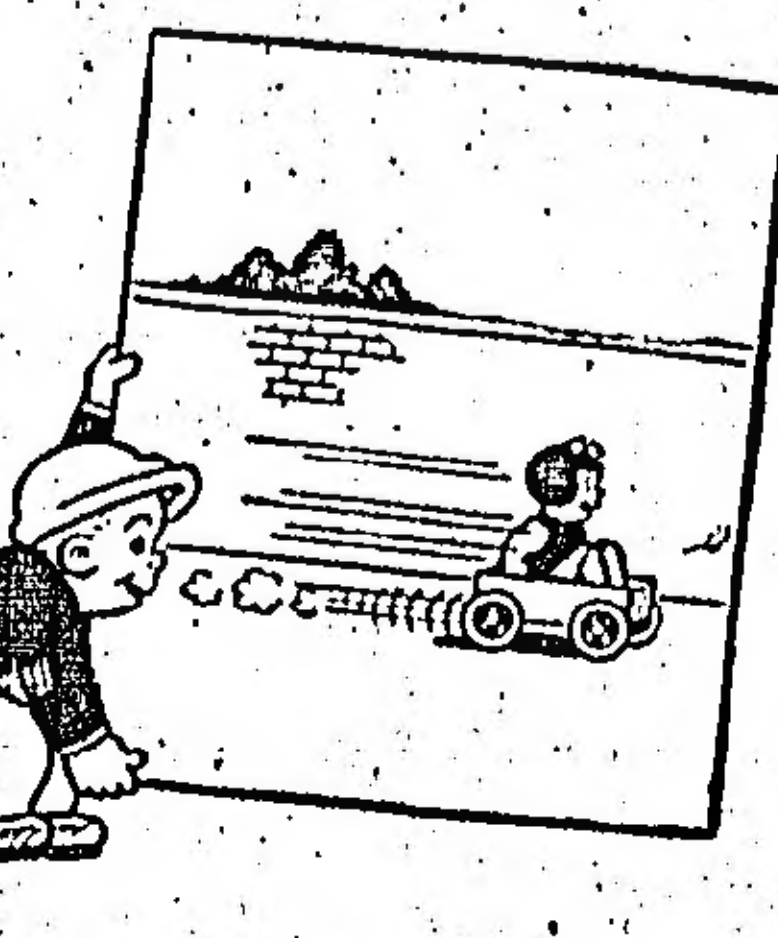
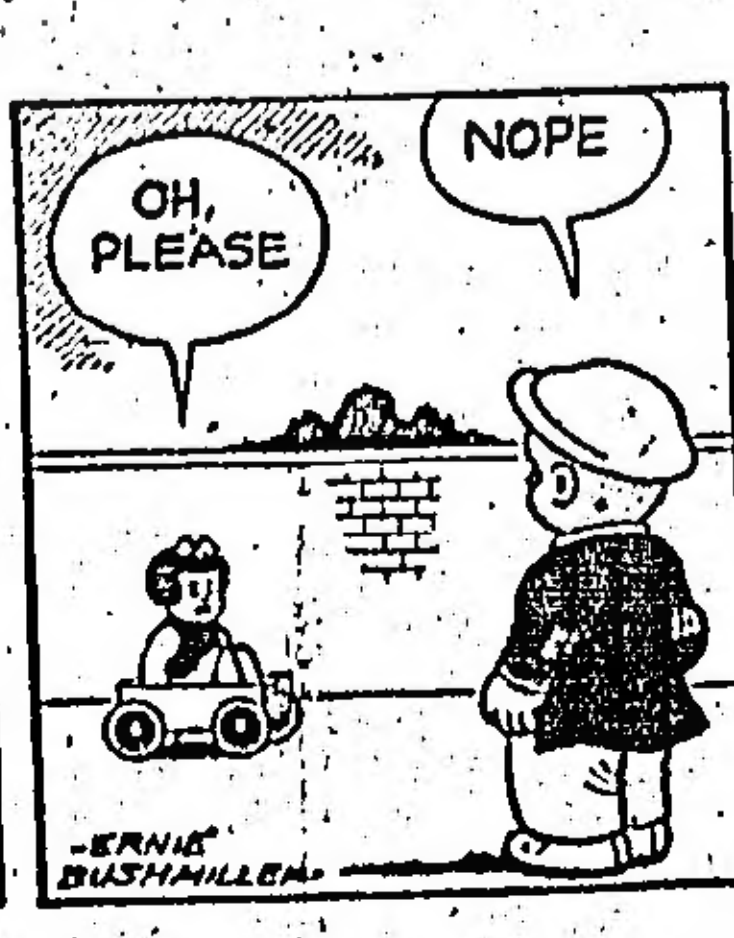
Under-inflated tyres gives more traction than fully inflated ones, but cause more surface is exposed to the road.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1. A modest man (anagram). (8)
2. He really is enchanting. (8)
3. Bird letter? (5)
4. Return to the dance with an. (4)
5. A noble sort of man. (4)
6. Nap a this and show greediness. (4)
7. Assume a different shape. (6)
8. Customary to start with us. (5)
9. Found out partnership. (4)
10. Water carriers. (6)
11. Has the makings of a great dance. (5-6)
12. Down
13. Cement I am changing into this. (9)
14. An opening in the wall. (9)
15. Letter. (3)
16. A truly practical difficulty. (7)
17. Sort of help who might cast a die. (4)
18. What a mean difference. (4)
19. The tracing of things to their source. (9)
20. To the forces it was knowledge. (9)
21. Obviously this sort of thing goes round and round. (8)
22. The beard of grasses. (8)
23. Give dual prize. (4)
24. Inferior template. (6)
25. Stopped, but didn't quite slide. (4)

NANCY Made to Order.



When You Feel Tired and Restless Ask For

ELLIOTTS TONIC

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Anne Grayne for Lois Leeds.

Limber Up! says Lois Leeds. Exercise does it!

LIMBER UP!

You need exercises to Limber Up! All right, get busy! Put on your play suit and go to work. Any sort of exercise, done in rhythm, will be helpful. Use ordinary dance steps if you haven't the time to go to a class.

You must, of course, do your exercises every day, for at least a few minutes, to get results. When you walk, swing along to a tune, head up; tummy pulled in and shoulders back. Swing along gracefully; it's a pretty sight to see a woman walking in perfect rhythm.

When doing your limbering-up exercises work on your posture. Take a good look in the mirror, at the way you usually stand, then really work hard to improve. A too-heavy figure looks a little slimmer, a too-thin figure looks less gaunt when standing correctly.

For instance—if you are too heavy you are inclined to droop at the shoulders, your bosom falls forward and downward, your tummy pokes out, your head drops forward and your neck thick. Now, straighten up into perfect posture:

Minute Makeups by GABRIELLE



When wearing your large flower hat, pencil your eyebrows out long, toward the hair line. Use quick, backward strokes through the hairs to darken each hair. Then brush very lightly with a bit of oil or cream. This gives a natural look and is most flattering. Put a tiny dot of your lipstick at the outside corner of each eye if you are going to be in artificial light. This is a Hollywood trick for evening, the most glamorous of all.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



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"Mother says I'm not a very good cook, darling, but I'll make up for that and give you loads and loads of food!"

English Far On Top As Virtual World Tongue

An educator declared recently that English comes closest to being a language of the world, with more than a third of the earth's population understanding a large part of its vocabulary.

Traces Of Primitive Culture

The National Geographic Society of America has announced the discovery in southern Mexico of what is believed to be the first trace in the Western Hemisphere of a primitive human culture which existed many centuries before Christ.

In lower levels of a huge mound of "junk" left behind by ancient inhabitants of what is now the state of Chiapas, U.S. and Mexican archeologists found evidence of a pre-agricultural society which existed long before the Mayan, Olmeca and Zapotec civilizations.

The earliest recorded date ever found in the Western Hemisphere, carved in Mayan symbols on a stone found in 1939, was deciphered as November 4, 291 B.C. The newly found relics of the past indicate existence of a culture much more ancient even than the earliest Mayan.

The mound is about 350 feet long, 250 feet wide, and 10 feet high. It contains flint tools, charcoal, and ash, and many objects of human manufacture. In the uppermost levels the diggers found fragments of crude pottery.

The lower levels, however, contained no pottery, indicating that the earliest human dwellers on the site knew nothing of that art. The archeologists found in these levels tools made of animal bones and obsidian knives manufactured by the ancient inhabitants of the area.

Archeologists had assumed that the various Mexican civilizations were preceded by an ancient hunting and shell-gathering society, the National Geographic Society said. But the Chiapas discovery, it added, is the first so far made which "can be attributed to such a culture."

COMMERCIAL AIRSHIPS PLANNED

Vice-Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl (U.S.N. retired) has planned three types of lighter-than-air passenger ships for a trans-Pacific service to Australia, Malaya, and China.

The ships would have 100 to 300 passenger accommodations and 20 box-car cargo capacity. The 10,000,000 cubic feet airships would be 950 ft. long and 142 ft. in diameter. Their buoyancy would come from light metal construction and 10,000,000 cubic ft. of helium.

Their cruising speed would be 75 miles an hour, with a top speed of 90 miles an hour.

Urging Congress to give its blessing and mail subsidy to the giant airships, Admiral Rosendahl believes they would be self-sustaining because emergency passenger lists would be assured.

He says the airplanes would be three times faster than a plane, superior to planes in safety, comfort, reliability, and economy of operation.

Weather No Handicap

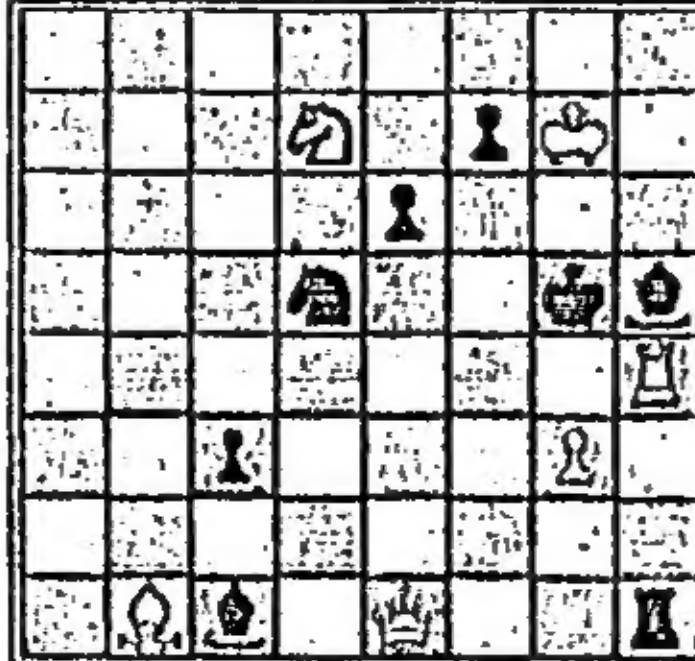
Weather would not hold up a rashly flight. With greater range than aeroplanes, dirigibles could avoid storms. Landing in fog would be no danger, nor would a take-off in bad weather.

Admiral Rosendahl points to Germany's successful test flights with the Graf Zeppelin which flew 1,053,000 miles, carried 13,310 passengers and 253,000 lb. of mail and freight before it was laid up after 500 flights, of which 144 were ocean crossings.

He foresees Honoluli as a turntable for the Pacific service. He says the dirigibles would carry to Honoluli 80-ton loads which would be divided into 40 or 50-ton loads for airships heading for Australia, Singapore or Shanghai.

CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL
Black, 8 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. Q-Kt1. 1... P-Kt5 2. R-B4 1... K-Kt 2. Q-B1 (ch) 1... B-D1 2. Kt x B1 (ch) 1... P-D4 2. R-B5 (ch).

Falk Johnson, instructor in English at America's Northwestern University, said a survey indicated that English is virtually the world tongue from the standpoint of usage. Many factors especially recommend it as a universal language, he added.

Johnson declared that 705,000,000 people know all or many of the English words normally used. There are 200,000,000 native English speakers, he said, and 445,000,000 persons who partly understand English because of its similarity to their native tongues.

Actually, he said in a statement, the figure should be considerably higher, since an additional 350,000,000 persons live in colonial areas where English is the official language, other millions live in colonial areas having languages related to English, and still other millions have acquired in schools languages akin to English.

Dominant Language

Johnson said that English also was used in most places. It is the dominant language of two continents, North America and Australia, and ranks second in Central America and the West Indies, third in South America, fourth in Europe and first among the languages of colonization in Africa and Asia, he said.

Other factors recommending English as a universal tongue, Johnson said, were:

Comparative ease of learning, wide usage of its alphabet, simplicity of grammar, adaptability for high speed typing, printing and telegraphy and its combined vocabulary (about half the words in the English language come from the Romance languages, and about a fourth are of Germanic origin). Associated Press.

CHESTERTON REMEMBERED BY CATHOLICS

Catholics from seven countries recently gathered together to honour the memory of the famous British writer, the late G. K. Chesterton. To commemorate the 25th anniversary of his reception into the Catholic Church, they gathered at his former home, "Top Meadow," Beaconsfield.

That reception, into the Catholic Church was much in keeping with Chesterton's character, for he was extolled in verse and prose for his fellowship, and the ancient and abiding quality of good-tempered democracy to be found in Britain's laws, was received into the Church in an inn. In those days, the little village of Beaconsfield was without a Catholic Church, and part of a local hotel was used as a chapel.

Today Beaconsfield has a beautiful Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Teresa of the Child Jesus. Chesterton's old home has been secured as a permanent memorial home for convert clergymen and their families.

Speaking at the commemoration, Fr. Knallus Rice, Headmaster of Douai College, compared Chesterton to St. Thomas More, for both these men had in a supreme degree that peculiarly English trait, a moral humour, wedded to clear thinking, that gave a gentle yet keen edge to their philosophy of life. Thus as Thomas More won hearts by joking on the scaffold, so Chesterton, when confronted by a pompous opponent who declared, "I always believe in fighting an enemy with his own weapons," gently deflated him by asking, "How long does it take you to sting a wasp?"

Under his laughing philosophy and his kindness of heart, Chesterton had principles of steel, and ideals he would yield to no assault. In this he expressed the English liberal outlook at its best.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Was the shamrock worn in Ireland before St. Patrick's time?
2. Name the most northern town in Europe.
3. Locate the Gaspé Peninsula.
4. Why is the cloth shantung so called?
5. Who and where is the Rialto?
6. What is the difference between an "hair" apartment and an "hair" presumptive?

(Answers on Page 4)

Rupert and the Jumping Fish—13



Young Lady Who Left Her Bags

When a young woman passenger arrived by BOAC in England from Canada recently, she caused surprise by walking off into London without having claimed her baggage after she had stepped from the coach which took her from the airport to the airways terminal at Victoria.

The baggage was taken to the lost property office at the terminal, where BOAC officials attempted to trace her without success until some three weeks later. Then a call was received at the office from a London hospital, asking whether property was held there in the lady's name. It was stated that she had been taken ill in the street shortly after her arrival at Victoria, had collapsed, and could not give an account of herself. She was now able to talk and remembered her journey vaguely, but was anxious about her baggage.

Doctors considered that if she could find it she would be relieved of anxieties and her recovery assisted. It was at once sent to the London hospital and handed to its owner.

This is one of the many unusual incidents with which officials at the BOAC lost property office have to deal when, with the aid of the Corporation's Security Branch, they try to restore property to forgetful passengers travelling about the four corners of the earth.

At present the Chief exhibit at this lost property office at the air is a glazed crown, but heavy must have been the head that wore it, for it is of iron. Other types of headgear indicate the worldwide air routes. Fur caps, Australian "wide-awakes", homburgs, bowlers, Stetsons and a "creation" of a few flowers on a wire with a device to clip it on to the lady's head.

Also in the Office is a yard of unclaimed macaroni, a pound of milk tray chocolates and several pounds of chopped ham.

Studios' 50th Birthday

Fifty years of filming was celebrated at a party at Nettlefold film studios, near London, recently. The studios claim to be the oldest in the world still to be in continuous production.

Their history stretches back to the days when films were a mere novelty—to even before the "story film" was conceived. The first pictures were all shot out of doors and were scenes from fairy tales, horse shows, military manoeuvres—any spectacle that could be recorded to show the amazed public the magic of moving pictures.

The studios opened in 1897 when the pioneer of films, Cecil Hepworth, bought a house at Walton-on-Thames, installed dark rooms and printing tanks and sent his cameramen to exhibitions for true-to-life material. The first star was a dog called Rover, and the public loved all the episodes in which it appeared.

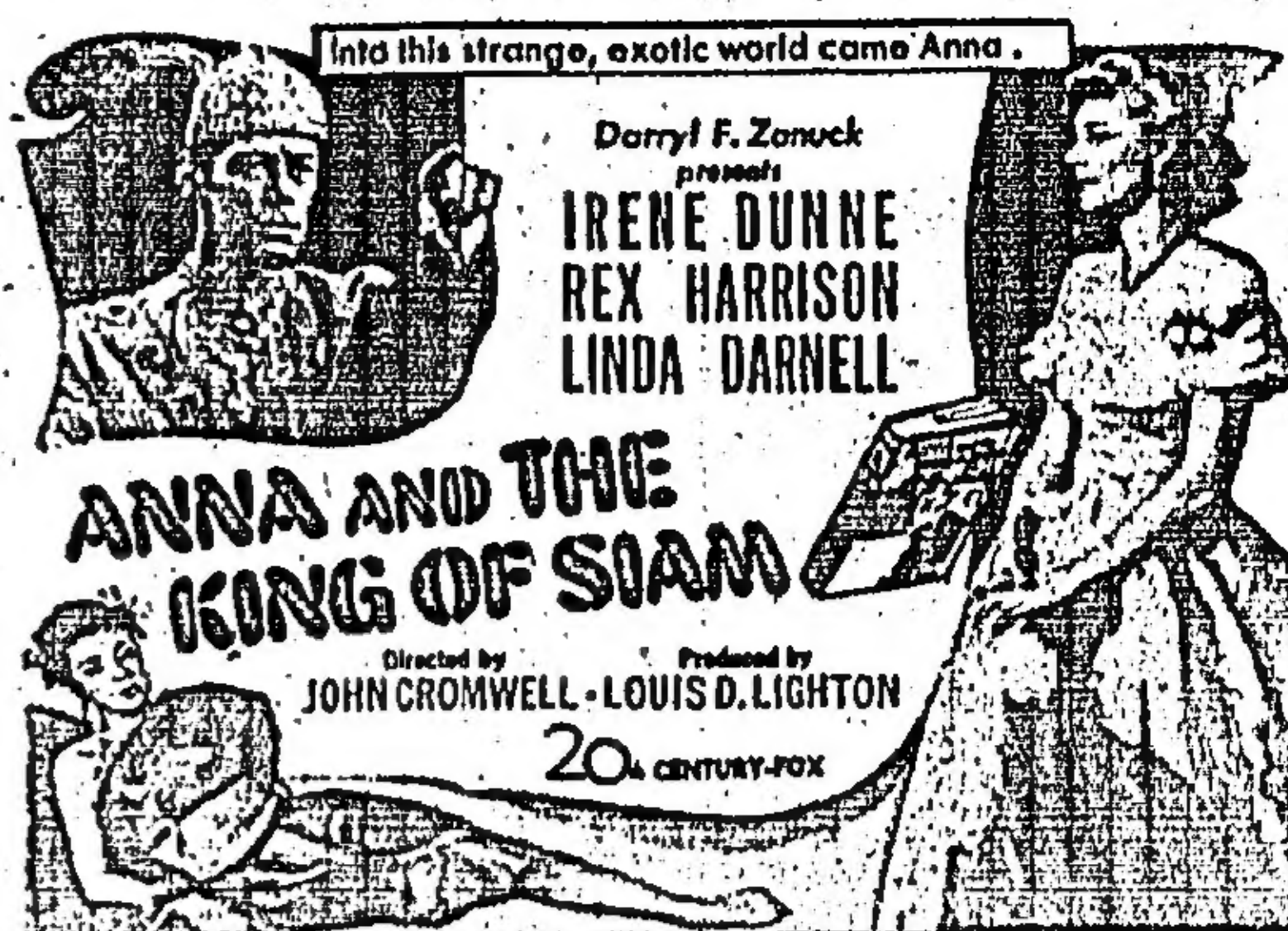
Soon Rover was put into a story—the first "story film"—ever made, "Rescued By Rover," which cost £7.13. This film was shown at the Nettlefold birthday party with first shots from the new production, "The White Unicorn," in which the British star Margaret Lockwood is featured.

Stars who made early appearances in films from Nettlefold studios include Ronald Colman, Stewart Rome, Gladys Cooper, Clive Brook and John Loder.

To Oppose Cripps

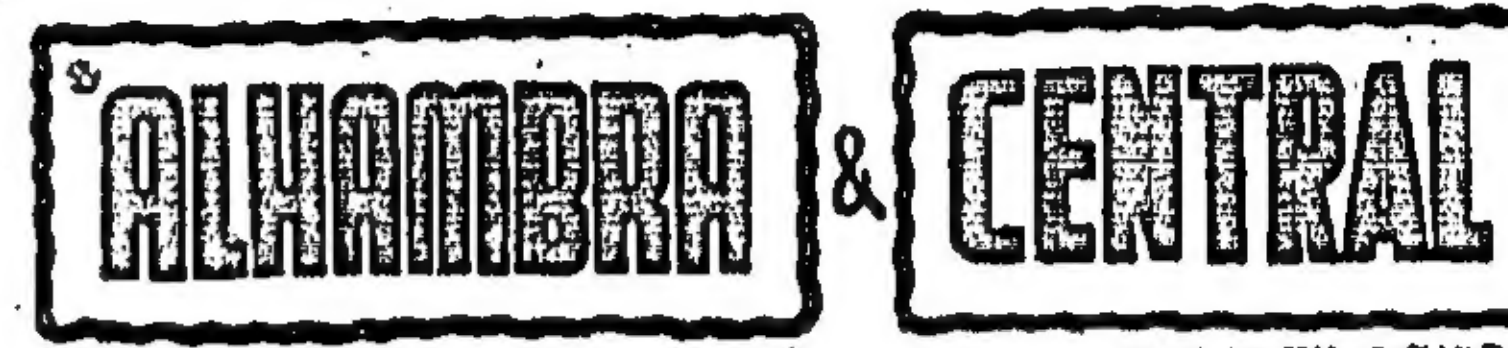
Ronald Edward Simms, demobilised from the army last year, has been chosen by the Bristol East Conservatives to oppose Sir Stafford Cripps at the next General Election. He is 33 years of age.

SPECIAL TIMES **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.



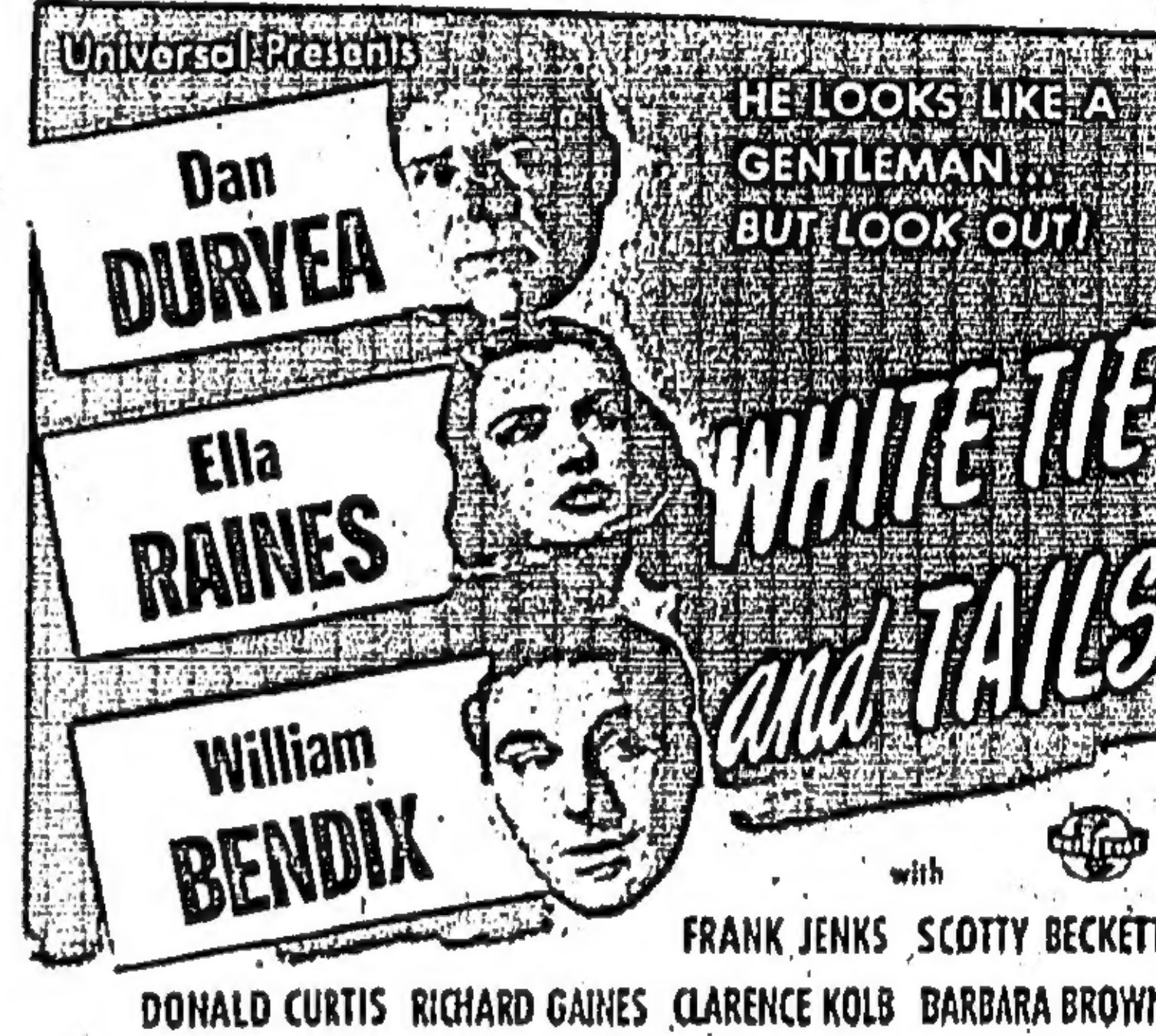
NEXT CHANGE! Winner of NINE Awards!

"THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES"



DAILY AT 2.30 5.00 7.15 & 9.30 PM

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY



ALHAMBRA CENTRAL

"IN OLD CALIFORNIA" "THE SAINT MEETS THE TIGER"

John PAYNE Albert DEKKER Hugh SINCLAIR

SHOWING TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

THE SCREEN'S MOST GRIPPING DRAMA OF MURDER AND DESIRE!

Alice FAYE Linda DARNELL Dana ANDREWS in

"FALLEN ANGEL" A 20th Century-Fox Picture

TO-DAY AT 12.30 P.M. ONLY

Sponsor TRACY in "NORTH-WEST PASSAGE" In Technicolor

TO-MORROW AT THE

KING'S

LOVE IN THE SHADOW OF FEAR!

Only a woman driven by love dared follow a hunted man... defend the world's greatest secret with his life!

RAY MILLAND

"MINISTRY OF FEAR"

Marjorie REYNOLDS CARL ESMOND HILLARY BROOKS PERCY WARM Directed by FRITZ LANG A Paramount Picture

TO-MORROW

"THE SCARLET CLAW"

BASIL RATHBONE as Sherlock Holmes NIGEL BRUCE as Dr. Watson

WEDNESDAY

"THIS IS THE LIFE"

Donald O'Connor Susanna Foster Peggy Ryan

Italy Seeks To Avert Farm Strike

Rome, Sept. 7.—The Italian Government today sought to stall tomorrow's scheduled strike of 1,000,000 Northern farm workers as leftist parties called a national day of demonstrations against the non-leftist Cabinet for September 20.

The Communists and Left Wing Socialists struck at Premier Alcide de Gasperi's government with the announcement of a "great day of democratic and popular manifestations" to protest against the "aggravated economic situation and the incapacity of the present political leadership of the country to resolve fundamental problems."

The Agriculture Minister, Antonio Segni, flew to Milan to seek a last-minute compromise to avert a farm strike. Workers broke off negotiations last night when the landowners rejected their demands for more wages, better hours and supplementary bonuses to meet living costs.

Failure Predicted

The Communist newspaper, *Unita*, predicted that Segni would fail and said the farm strike would be "one of the greatest and most important strikes that the Italian working classes have conducted since the liberation."

The leftist announcement of the September 20 anti-government demonstrations said the two parties would join other political groups to assure "democratic discipline and order."

Political implications of the strikes against living costs were stressed again, with charges by Communist officers of the Labour Federation that Giuseppe Pastore, Christian Democratic Labour Secretary, was trying to "sabotage union solidarity" with yesterday's statement to workers to refuse to accept orders for industrial slowdowns as a "crime against the interests of the country."

—United Press.

U. S. SECRET REPORT ON BRITAIN

Washington, Sept. 7.—The State Department refused to comment tonight on an alleged "highly secret" State Department report, which the Washington Post today said described Britain as "no longer equal to the part of the Big Three."

The report is said to have been put into the hands of the Congressmen investigating foreign aid programmes. The newspaper hinted that it may have been prepared by the State Department's policy planning committee under Mr. George Kennan, who has just returned from Europe to report to Gen. George Marshall.

Fourteen European nations—Britain, Holland, France, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Poland—must have made "outside economic aid" if they are to recover and "fight the threat of Communist domination," the report is said to have claimed.

Commenting on the British crisis, the Washington Post declared: "Britain's main problem in the reduction of foreign commitments is to make such a reduction in an orderly fashion and so that the relative power of the Soviet Union may not be augmented."

Of France, the Post said: "The powerful pro-Russian Communist Party is waiting to seize the opportunity to reassert its power. It counts on the failure of the European recovery plan and of its consequences—the disappearance of United States prestige in France, Western Europe and its intellectual and economic hub, France, are at the crossroads."—Reuter.

FAMED NAPLES FEAST

Naples, Sept. 7.—For the first time since the war, Naples will celebrate tonight its famed Piedigrotta feast, with all-night parades, floats, historical costumes, music and poetry.

The best floats and music will be awarded prizes. The parade starts on the main street, the Via Roma, and proceeds down Santa Lucia and along the sea coast. Each float, with colourful historical personages in costume, singing and playing music, halts before cafes to be appreciated. Final judgment is given by official judges. The best new Neapolitan songs chosen to night will, as always, find their way around the world.

Tomorrow, Neapolitan and their celebration at the Church of Madonna di Piedigrotta. The feast, which has several pagan attributes, is in commemoration of the birth of the Virgin Mary.

Argentine naval cadets, whose training ship arrived here today from Genoa, have been invited by municipal officials to join in the celebration. —United Press.

Pope Calls For Aggressive Catholicism

Rome, Sept. 7.—Pope Pius XII told 100,000 persons crowding Saint Peter's Square tonight that this was the time for action for Catholicism, because "the opposing fronts in the religious and moral fields are becoming ever more clearly defined."

Addressing the huge assembly of men of the Catholic Action Group on its 25th anniversary, the Pontiff spoke in Italian from an imposing throne erected in the centre of the Square—the first time the Pontiff has ever publicly appeared in the plaza.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

PROPOSED WORLD AGREEMENT

Washington, Sept. 7.—The draft of the proposed international agreement on freedom of information, prepared at the request of the State Department, was made public today.

The suggested agreement covers those aspects of freedom of information connected with the gathering and international transmission of news and information. It guarantees, among other things, the right of the press, radio and film correspondents to enter foreign countries and travel freely in them. Their dispatches would be sent in and out without censorship, except as may be directly required for reasons of national military security.

It stipulates that no country should be deprived of the remedies provided by domestic laws concerning the publication of libel, slander or obscene material.

"The agreement provides for the establishment of an international information commission composed of representative correspondents, executives of information agencies, designated by their respective governments, to administer the agreement."

Mr. Richard J. Finnegan, publisher of the Chicago Times, who prepared the draft, said that there was unanimity among the United States that they should not enter into a treaty with any country on terms that would modify American press practices. —Reuter.

PREPARING FOR U. N. ASSEMBLY

Lake Success, Sept. 7.—The United States delegation will begin a series of high-level conferences this week in preparation for the United Nations General Assembly, where Secretary of State George Marshall plans to deliver a major address shortly after the September 16 opening.

Preliminary drafts of the Secretary's speech are under study by State Department experts. Gen. Marshall is expected to arrive in New York on September 15 to put the finishing touches on his remarks. "State Department" sources have been reluctant to comment on the contents of the speech because of its tentative make-up, but it is expected that the Secretary of State will stress America's faith in and adherence to the peace agency. It is considered doubtful that Marshall will go into special details, such as the delicate issue of the Palestine report, so early in the session, but his remarks will be watched closely for any indication of the American position in the Holy Land.

The extensive planning under way within the delegation reflects American determination to be prepared for any false moves by the Soviet Union. —Associated Press.

TRUMANS LEAVE BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7.—President Truman, with Mrs. Truman and their daughter, sailed from Rio de Janeiro this afternoon for the United States in the 45,000-ton battleship Missouri, escorted by a destroyer flotilla and the Brazilian Navy.

President Truman flew to South America to attend the Pan-American Conference on mutual defence. A member of the President's staff said that the Missouri may stop at Puerto Rico on her way back to the United States where it is estimated that she will arrive on about September 10. —Reuter.

EXPLOSION KILLS SEVENTEEN

Madrid, Sept. 7.—Seventeen people were killed and 38 were injured, according to the latest reports in the explosion on Saturday night near Alcala de Henares, 20 miles east of Madrid.

Twenty soldiers of the magazine guard are still unaccounted for tonight. —Reuter.

He told 50,000 delegates and thousands of other faithful believers: "The time for reflection and planning is past. Now is the time for action. Are you ready? The opposing fronts in religious and moral fields are becoming ever more clearly defined. The time is here."

Nine days after he had pledged his support to President Truman in seeking a new world peace based on Christianity and opposed to the principles of "collectivist organization of lives," the Pontiff announced cases of oppression, persecution and violence against the Church.

His reference was believed to be an indirect answer to the beheading of a Catholic priest in Yugoslavia-controlled Istria last month and several other beatings of priests in the same region during the past month.

True, Just Peace

The Pope said: "The immortal youth of the Church shines forth—how wonderful!—especially in grief. She is a spouse of blood. In blood her sons and her ministers are calumniated, imprisoned, killed and massacred in this 20th century, after all the progress of civilization and after so many protestations of liberty. Who could ever have believed people that such an oppression, so many persecutions and such violence could exist? But the Church fears not."

The Pope asked for the "blessing of peace" for the world—not merely an apparent and juridical peace but a true and just peace—and advised that "no matter how enemies of the Papacy have distorted our intentions and our words they are also included in our love and our wishes for good."

The Pope warned his listeners that "the hard contest of which St. Paul spoke is in progress. The hour calls for concentration of effort. Even a few seconds can decide the victory."

Aggressive Catholicism

He took the theme that Catholicism must become more aggressive in support of the Church and its doctrine. He urged the Catholic Action to lead the way in improving religious culture, restoring sanctified places of Sunday, saving the Christian family, improving social justice and renewing loyalty and honesty in individual dealings.

The Pope warned the Catholics against "crass materialism" and urged them to work towards a "more just distribution of wealth" and against "short-sighted speculation on human beings."

He said natural events bring "an unequal distribution of the goods of the world. But the Church is opposed to accumulation of these goods in the hands of a relatively small and exceedingly rich group while vast masses of people are condemned to pauperism and an economic condition unworthy of human beings."

The economic and financial crisis, the Pope said, had "stimulated and quickened the greed for gain," which leads to speculation, and he urged Catholic Action groups to collaborate "in the cure of this evil by word and by example."

Learn From Adversaries

The Pontiff told the Catholic Action to welcome goodwill and wisdom "whether in your own ranks or outside," and told them to "learn from your adversaries" in carrying out their activities on the "ideal of conquest, not merely of defence."

The Pontiff delayed his speech for nearly an hour as thousands poured into Saint Peter's Square. The Catholic Action Group led a procession from the ancient Colosseum to St. Peter's at 2 p.m., and for the next hour and a half the streets leading to the Basilica were jammed with crowds pushing towards the Square.

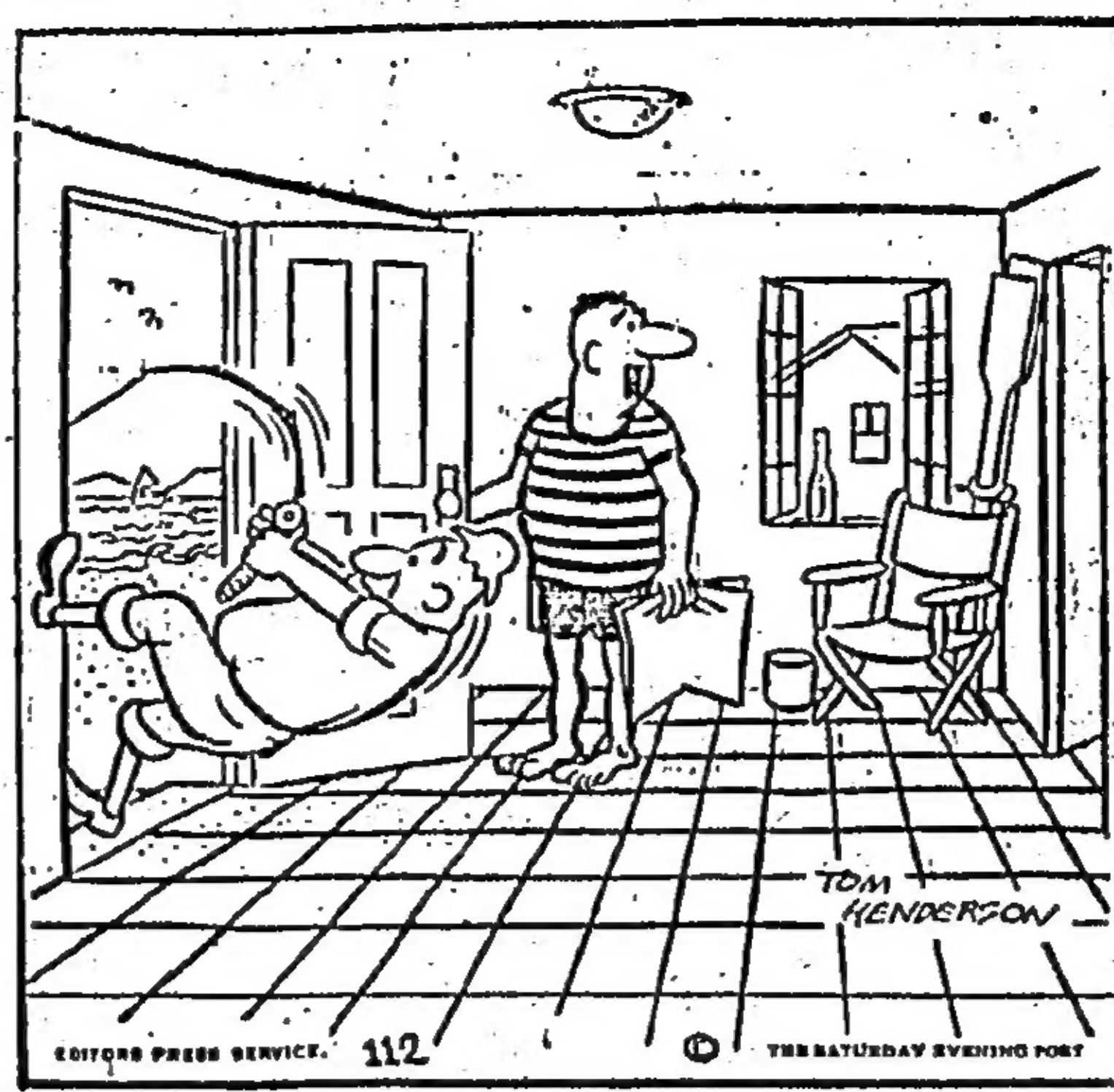
The Pope's throne was placed before a white background and a great canopy on the steps leading to the Basilica.

The Pontiff began speaking at 7 p.m. He looked extremely bright after his vacation at Castel Gandolfo. He appeared slightly tanned by the summer sun, and spoke in a vigorous clear voice. He was to leave Rome immediately after the ceremony to return to Castel Gandolfo. —United Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Yes, it was worn as a lucky piece and was believed to be a defence against witchcraft. 2. Hammerfest, Norway. 3. At the mouth of the St. Lawrence River in the Province of Quebec, Canada. 4. Because it was made originally in Shantung Province, China. 5. A famous bridge that crosses the Grand Canal at Venice. It dates from 1691. 6. Her apparent: One whose right to succeed is in question. 7. He kills his ancestor. Her presumptive: One who will succeed if not barred by the birth of one nearer in succession than himself.



"Nobility we know, dear—just somebody trying to land a big one."

Tokyo War Crimes Trial Will Enter New Phase

Tokyo, Sept. 7.—The trial of Hideki Tojo and 24 co-defendants will enter a new phase possibly this week, or more probably next week, when the prisoners will take the stand individually in order to testify on their own behalf.

Before the phase opens a ruling is expected from Sir William Webb, Australian President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, defining the limit each prisoner will be allowed in the witness box.

Hitherto, there has been speculation that each prisoner might be permitted from three days to one week. Even a three-day limit would mean many weeks devoted to this phase alone, thus prolonging the trial until early December. Sir William and other members of the Tribunal have been doing everything possible in the past to assure a fair but speedy trial.

Indications in the courtroom now are that every effort will be made to bring the trial to a conclusion by Christmas.

At the Nuremberg trial of Nazi war criminals, the time occupied by each defendant was irregular. While Goering took nearly three days on the stand, the others took only half a day each.

Alphabetical Order

The order in which the defendants will be called to testify has not yet been announced. However, it is considered most likely, as in Nuremberg, that an alphabetical order will be adopted. This order is used, will be the last, but one to testify. The first to appear will be Sadao Araki, War Minister and Education Minister at the time of the Manchurian invasion. Araki will be followed by Kenji Doihara, the adventurer of Manchuria, and was Mayor of Mukden following the Japanese-engineered "Mukden Incident."

Gen. Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in

RUSSIA'S NO ON KOREA

Washington, Sept. 7.—Official quarters today confirmed the receipt of a note from the Kremlin that Russia rejected the United States invitation to begin Four-Power discussions here on a provisional government for Korea. But the contents of the note were closely guarded.

The State Department has no plans for going ahead with the talks without the Russians. The rebuff confronts the Department with at least two alternatives: 1. Either American officials can dump the explosive question into the lap of the United Nations General Assembly, or 2. American officials can go ahead and set up a provisional government in southern Korea.

Most diplomatic observers expect the United States to put the matter up to the United Nations later this month, although there may be some delay while American officials try to work out the \$200,000,000 economic aid program for the United States zone. —United Press.

Milan Building Collapse

Milan, Sept. 7.—Firemen continued to search today for bodies in the ruins of the Renaissance building, where 12 persons were killed and another nine bodies were believed still hidden in the debris.

Funeral services for the victims are set for Wednesday. President Enrico di Nicola sent a message of regret to the relatives, while Milan officials prepared to open an investigation into the cause. The police believed faulty concrete might have been responsible for the building's collapse. —United Press.

LOY HENDERSON LEAVES ATHENS

Athens, Sept. 7.—Mr. Loy Henderson, head of the Near Eastern Affairs Section of the U.S. State Department, left here today for Washington after taking part in discussions which led to the formation yesterday of the new Liberal-Conservative Government. —Reuter.

DE GAULLE AGAIN BLASTS SOVIETS

Bayonne, Sept. 7.—General Charles de Gaulle, addressing a huge crowd here today, declared that the "iron whip" of the Soviet regime is isolating two-thirds of Europe into an enormous bloc of peoples and resources and developing a "heavy threat to France."

He urged unequivocal French co-operation with the Western Powers, pledged with the United States not to oppose "vital French interests in the settlement of German problems," and once again warned his countrymen against "Russian ambitions."

Speaking on the eve of the meeting of the American, British and French experts in Berlin tomorrow, where an attempt will be made to meet French claims for German coal, General de Gaulle said: "The United States might be drawn into the mistake which would compromise the union of the Western world. It seems inclined to oppose vital French interests in the settlement of German problems. If the United States persists in this course, it risks sacrificing something essential to immediate convenience."

"Under the iron whip of the Soviet regime little by little the liberty of men and the independence of nations is being strangled."

Critical Economy

General de Gaulle began his speech with reference to France's critical economic position: "France today eats less bread than she has ever eaten, has less gold than she has ever had, burns less coal than she has ever burnt and furnishes less work than she has ever furnished since the beginning of the modern economic era. We must recognise that any aid we can hope to receive from outside will be small."

"Eastern and central Europe is cut off from the world by the Soviet system, which exploits its resources for the benefit of Soviet Russia's own poverty. Western Europe—where Britain is very weakened, where Italy is ruined, where the German states are deeply disorganised—is not in a position to lend us any except reciprocal assistance."

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels posted 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m. registered articles will close at 3 p.m. on previous day.

Monday, Sept. 8 (Sea) 3 p.m. Amoy, Swatow & Samsui (Sea) 3 p.m. Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m. Canton (Sea) 5 p.m. Straits, Ceylon, East Africa, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Sea) 3 p.m. Saigon (Air) 3:30 p.m. Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Lanchow & Kuning (Air) 3:30 p.m. Canton and Hanoi (Air) 3:30 p.m. Amoy, Foochow and Tainan (Air) 9:30 a.m. Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 5 a.m. Canton (Sea) 6:30 a.m. Japan (Ord. Letters & Cards only) (Sea) 1 a.m. Hanoi (Sea) 10 a.m. Manila, Macassar, Batavia, Mauritius, Hong Kong, South Africa via Durban (Sea) 10 a.m. Straits & Calcutta (Sea) Noon Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m. Straits, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 3 p.m. Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Nairobi, Johannesburg, Maribou, Augusta, London (Air) 3:30 p.m. Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney & Auckland (Air) 3:30 p.m. Saigon and Paris (Air) 3:30 p.m. Swatow (Sea) 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12:30 to 1 p.m., and 630 to 11 p.m., and also on 522 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12:30 to 1:15, 7:30 to 8:30 and 9:15 to 11 p.m. Memories: 7. Music for Strings; 7.15. "We Sing for You" Ezzie Ackland and Peter Dawson; 7.30. "Like What I Like" presented by Clifford Davies; 8. London Relay: World News; 8.10. London Relay: Home News from Britain; 8.15. B.B.C. Transmission Service: "The Birth of a Saboteur" 8.45. Studio: Harmonica Recital by Chamber Huang; 9. Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown; 9.15. Marek Weber and His Orchestra; 9.30. Studio: Vocal Recital by Honour Gwart (Soprano) with piano accompaniment by Betty Brown; 9.30. B.B.C. Transmission Service: "Science Survey"; 10. London Relay: News; 10.10. Weather Report; 10.11. Something for Everybody; Music for all Tastes; 11. Close down.

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ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.00—7.20—9.40 P.M. PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME!

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